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English Names for Butterflies.

THE natural objects which attract most attention among all classes are birds, butterflies, and flowers. In England, the native species of all these groups have received common English names; and no doubt many persons have thus acquired a good knowledge of Natural History who might have been repelled by scientific Greek or Latin compounds. In our own country all the common birds and flowers have also received such names, and it is my belief that the study of butterflies would be far more popular, if they also had common names. There would be an advantage, too, in this, for *Antiopa* would be the *Camberwell Beauty* all the same, however fiercely men wrangled over *Papilio* *vs.* *Vanessa* as its proper adjunct!

In PSYCHE, then, as its appropriate place, we print the following list of names proposed for New England butterflies, using as a basis on the scientific side, the names of my Revision. Account is taken of all names that have been proposed by Gosse and others, and they are retained unless special reasons prevent.

1. *Æneis semidea*.—The White Mountain butterfly.

Harris called it the Mountain butterfly.

2. *Æneis Jutta*.—The arctic Satyr.

3. *Enodia Portlandia*.—The Pearly-eye.

This is the name given by Gosse.

4. *Minois Alope*.—The blue-eyed Grayling.

Gosse called it the Blue-eyed Ringlet, but it is rather a Grayling than a Ringlet in English parlance.

5. *Minois Nephele*.—The dull-eyed Grayling.

6. *Argus Eurydice*.—The eyed Brown.

This is Gosse's name.

7. *Megisto Eurytus*.—The little wood Satyr.

Gosse named it the dusky Argus, but it is not an Argus.

8. *Megisto Phocion*.—The Georgian Satyr.

In allusion to the place from which it was first described, and whence only it was for a long while known. S. H. Scudder.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

In this Record we shall indicate by an asterisk (*) that the correctness of the title which is given has been verified by our own examination.

In the beginning, at least, it will not be practicable to observe a chronological order, but the contents of one periodical after another will be brought up to date, and separate works will be noticed as they are met with.

B. Pickman Mann.

The Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xvi, as far as p. 208, contain the following entomological matter:

Statement of work done on the Society's collections of insects, crustacea, &c., during the past year. p. 7, 8.

* 1. A. S. PACKARD, JR., M. D. Catalogue of the Phalænidae of California. No. 2. p. 13–40, with a photographic plate (i) of twenty-five figures.

Characterizes the fauna of California (including Oregon and Nevada); compares this with the fauna of Europe, north-eastern Asia, and north-eastern America; attempts to account for the relations of the faunæ. Describes four new genera and twenty-six new species; also one new species from New York and one from Panama; enumerates thirty-four species.

* 2. A. S. PACKARD. Occurrence of Rare and New Myriapods in Massachusetts. p. 111.

Scolopendrella Americana Pack.; its bearing upon the relation of the Myriapods and Hexapods. *Polyxenus fasciculatus* Say.

* 3. S. H. SCUDDER. Verbal communications upon a portrait of John Abbot, a collection of orthopterological illustrations, and an English fossil insect of doubtful determination. p. 112. Upon a collection of Abbot's drawings, p. 117.

* 4. S. H. SCUDDER. Examination of some recent remarks by Mr. Meldola upon *Iphiclides Ajax* (*Papilio Ajax* Auct.) p. 117–119.

Correction of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. M. in the Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., xii, 301–307, regarding the applicability of the case of the different broods of *I. Ajax* to exemplify the amount of substance-waste undergone by insects in the pupal state.